saterly along the southern containing of the he phone of recinating containing the highest All that certain int of land, situate, lying and being in Flithing: All that certain int of land, situate, lying and being in Southernik World of the city of New-York, on the Southerniy as sixteening the state of the Chira avenue and Twenty-first street, story corner of the Third avenue and Twenty-first street, story corner of the Third avenue cornery, and parallel with the Third avenue cornery-two corners and parallel with the Third avenue cornery-two

i extigion avenue seventy-nine feet, to the said point or place of beginning.

Sei en bly: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, bring and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth street, the Sixtent). Ward of the city of New-York, thein part of the kees Hill Farm) in winded and described as follows, via.: Beginning at a point on said nor herly side of Twenty-fourth street, distant sixty feet westerly from the north-westerly corner of said I wenty-fourth street and Lexington avenue; thence running northerly or a line parallel with said Lexington avenue nines y-sight feet nine inches; thence running worterly on a line parallel with said the corn many southerly on a line parallel with said the corn many southerly on a line parallel with said the corn many southerly on a line parallel with said the corn of Twenty-fourth street is at our therly side of Twenty-fourth street; and thence running easierly along said northerly side of Twenty-fourth street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Seed two inches, northerly by land now or late of issue Aumerman, eight feet six inches; thence running contherly along the land of iscorge longill twenty feet; thence westerly along the land of George Cergill are feet four inches; thence southerly along the land of George Cergill are feet four inches; thence southerly in a straight line along the land of John L. Kortright twenty-three feet six inches; thence contherly, inclining a latter to the east, slong the land of John L. Kortright this ty-six for the Amous aircst aforesaid the piace of beginning.

Tablifacy: Along a certain pow known as number 26, on the meand four of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York.

Thirteen hig: All that certain house and lot, piace or parcel of ground tying said being in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York.

Tot, on the merch side of Deshrowses street in front, northerly in the rear by ground now or late of Jacob Halsey; casterly by a lot of ground steel of the said Jacob Halsey, but now of John Ferra, and westerly by a lot of ground also late of the said Jacob Halsey, but now of John Ferra, and westerly by a lot of ground also late of the said Jacob Halsey, but now of John Ferra, and westerly by a lot of ground also late of the said Jacob Halsey, but now of John Ferra, and westerly by a lot of ground also late of the said Jacob Halsey, but now of John Stellage, but now of Halsey for the part of the

Thirty-inited street; the see writer from the meant from Thirty-inited and Thirty-inourth streets two hundre slighty feet (250 feet) to the southwesterly corner of the which is erected the fifteenth of agis row of twenty-osce, counting as sforcesic from the Ninth towards the Teches, counting as aforcesic from the Ninth towards the Teches and settly through the center of the partial the tween the said fifteenth and sixteenth (counting as not from the Ninth towards the Tenth avenue) of the said of homes minely eight feet nine inchos (5 feet 5 inches) in all skip-fourth street, and thence easterly along the souther of this type of the said of homes minely eight feet nine inchos (5 feet 5 inches) in all skip-fourth street two hundred and sighty feet (250 feet 6 inches).

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-Tork—JOHN WHITMAN and THOMAS S. WHITMAN seaked WILLIAM FULL.—Sammons for a money demend on excitact (com. not ser.).—To the Belendant above named: You mee basely summoned and required to answer the complaint in this settion which was this day filed in the office of the City fall, the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint. On the subscriber, it his office, No. 66 Wallset, New-York (City, within twenty days after the service of this semmons on you, exclusive of the day of such services of the semmons on you, exclusive of the day of such services of the semmons on fifther hondred and elegaty dollars with historical the plaintiff in this action will take judgment spained by one for the sum of fifther hondred and elegaty dollars with historical from the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty office on the sum of three hundred and eight hundred and eight pointed in the city dollars, from 200 empter 73, 1859; and interest on one hundred and collars, from 200 empter 23, 1859; and interest on one hundred dollars, from date, beside the costen of this action—Dated Becember 15, 1859.

TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Designed The County.—

LACTATION IN THE HUMAN RACE .- In vigorous women the secretion of milk is copious. The amount ordinarily furnished by a good nurse is from one and a half to two quarts daily, or from four to five pounds but cases often occur in which two children receiv abundant supplies from one mother, involving a secre tion of eight pounds at least. An infant, three months old, will take from forty-eight to sixty-four fluid ounces éaily, in six or eight half-pint doses. Doring the first year, therefore, he will take from one thousand to this teen hundred pounds. In one thousand pounds of milk there are twenty-six ounces of salts, of which nine ounces are phosphate of line. In thirteen hundred pounds of milk the salts amount to thirty-three and a half ounces, of which twelve ounces are phosphate of Eme. It thus appears that, during the first year, the child receives from one hundred and ten to one hundred and forty-three pounds of dry solids. He may thus readily gain fifteen or twenty pounds in weight-in plying less than three pounds of dry solids-and ye have a large residue, from one hundred and seven to one handred and forty pounds, to be expended in the production of heat, and in the activity of an energetic vitality. A child thus nourished can make tooth and

bone without difficulty. PAINLESS CAPTERIZATION .- According to M. Piedagnel, an eachar may be caused without pain by neing as the caustic a mixture of three parts of Vienna pow cor caustic potass and quicklime—with one part of bydroclorate of morphia. A paste is formed by mixing these powders with a sufficient quantity of water, alcohel, or chloroform, or else the powders are made up into hard, dry disks by means of gum. M. Pie inquel also communicates the fact, as coming under his personal observation, that the process of blistering may be deprived of its painfulness by adding morphia in the same proportion to the powdered cantharides. As yet, the plan does not appear to have been sufficiently tried.

New York Daily Tribune.

FINANCIAL CRISES: THEIR CAUSE AND

MR. CAREY TO MR. BRYANT.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to ask you why it is that great epeculations, followed by crises and by almost total paralyses, such as you have so well described, alwows occur in Free-trade times, and accer in periods when the policy of the country is being directed toward the creation of domestic markets, and toward the relief of our farmers from the terrific taxes of trade and transportation to which they are now subjected? That each are the facts, you can readily satisfy yourself by looking back to the great speculations of the four periods of 1817, 1836, 1839, and 1856, followed by the crisee of 1822, 1837, 1842, and 1857-and then comparing them with the remarkable steadiness of movemen which characterized those of the protective tariffs of 1828 and 1842. Study our financial history as you may, you will find in its every page new evidence of the soundness of the views of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, Adams, Madison, and Monroe, each and all of whom had full belief in the accuracy of the idess so well enunciated by Gen. Jackson, when he declared that we "bad been too long subject to the "policy of British merchants"-that it was "time we should become a little more Americanized"-and that if we continued longer the policy of feeding "the "pumpers and laborers of England" in preference to own, we should "all be rendered paupers our-Why is all this? Why must it be so? Why must

and that inevitably, speculation, to be followed by crises, paralyses, and daily-growing panperism, be the invariable attendant upon the policy which looks to the regardion of the producer of raw product from the consomer of the finished commodities into which rule materials are converted? To obtain an answer to all these questions, let us look again, for a moment, to the proceedings connected with the printing and publication of The Evening Post. Dealing directly with your paper-maker, you pay him cash, or give him notes, in exchange for which he readily obtains the money-no artificial credit having been created. Place yourself new, if you please, at a distance of several thousand miles from the manufacturer, and count the many hands through which your paper would have to pass—each and every change giving occasion to the creation of notes and bills, and to the charge of commissions and storage-and you will, as I think, be disposed to arrive with me at the conclusion that the tendency toward the creation of artificial credits, and toward speculation, grows with the grown of the power of the middlemen to tax the producers and consumers of the wo ld.

Seeking further evidence of this, let me ask you to look at the circumstances which attend the sale of your products. Now, your customers being close at hand, you are paid in cash-your whole year's business not giving, as I suppose, occasion for the greation of a single note. Change your position, putting yourse'f in housands of miles from your customers, compelled to deal with traders and transporters, and study the quanticy of notes and bick, with their attendant charges, that would be created-the augmentation of price and diminution of consumption that would be the consequence-the power that would be accumulated in the hands of those who had mency to invest, and desired to produce such crises as those which you have so well depicted-and you will, most assuredly, arrive at the conclusion that there is but one road toward stendings and freedom, and that that road is to be found in the duection of measures having for their object the more close approximation of the producers and consumers of

the products of the earth.

Studying next the great facts of our financial history, with a view to ascertain how far they are in accordance with the theory you may thus have formed, you will see that, in those prospercus years of the Tariff of 1828, from 1830 to 1833, the quantity of bank notes in circulation was but 80,000,000. No sooner, however, had we entered upon the Free-trade policy, providing for the gradual digitation and ultimate abolition of Protection, than we find a rapid growth of speculation, consequent upon the growing power for the creation o artificial credits-the average sirculation of the years from 1834 to 1837 having been no less than 149 millions, or nearly twice what it before had been. Under the protective tariff of 1842 the average was but 76 millions; but no scoper had Protection been abandoned, than we find an increase so rapid as to have carried up the average from 1846 to 1849 to 113, and that of 1850 had largely grown, but prosperity had as much declined. When the circulation was small, domestic commerce was great-mines having been opened, furnaces and factories baving been built, and labor having found its full reward. When, on the contrary, the circulation had become so great, mines were being closed and miners were being rained - furneces and factorios were being sold by the sheriff, and our people were unemployed. In the one case, men were becoming more free, while in the other they were gradually losing the power to determine for themselves to whom they would sell their labor, or what should be its reward. In the one there was a growing competition for the purchase of the laborer's services. In the other, there was increasing competition for their sale. Such having invariably been the case, can you, my dear Sir, hesitate to believe that the question to whose discussion I have invited you is not one of the prices of cotton or woolen cloths, but is, really, that of man's progress toward that perfect freedom of action which w should all desire for ourselves and those around us, on the one hand, or his dectine toward slavery, and its attendant berburism, on the other? That, as it seems to me, you can scarcely do.

At no period in the history of the Union has competition for the purchase of labor, accompanied by growing tendency toward improvement in the condition of the laborer, been so universal or so great as in 1815, 1831, and 1847, the closing years of the several periods n which the policy of the country was directed toward the approximation of the producers and consumers of the country, by means of measures of Protection. At none has the competition for its sale, with correspond-ing decline in the laborer's condition, been so great as in the closing years of the Free-trade periods, to wit, frem 1822 to 1824, and from 1840 to 1842.

Great as was the prosperity with which we closed the period which had commenced in this latter year, three short years of the Tariff of 1846 sufficed for reproducing that competition for the sate of labor, relief frem which had been the object of the men who made he Tariff of 1842. From the decline with which we then were menaced, we were relieved by the discovery of the Cail ornia mixes, and by that alone. Since then, we have thence received more than five hundred millions of gold, and yet at no period has there existed a greater endency to increase of competition for the sale of labor than at present-the two cities of New York and Philadelphia alone presenting to our view hundreds of thousands of persons who are totally unable to zehange their services for the money with which to ourchase food and clothing. Is it not clear from all here facts that-

First : The nearer the place of consumption to the place of production, the smaller must be the power of transporters and other middlemen to hax consumers and producers, and the greater must be the power of the men who labor to profit by the things produced?

Second: That the more close the approximation of consumers and producers, the smaller must be the power of middlemen to create fictitions credite, to be used in furtherance of their speculations?

Third : That the greater the power of the men who abor, and the larger their reward, the greater must be the tendency toward that stendiness in the societary action, in the perfection of which you yourself would find the proof of " infullfble wisdom in those who conduct its operations ?"

Firsth: That all the experiences of continental | the enormous strides which the science of stenography Europe, and all our own, tend to prove that steadmers is most found in those countries, and at those periods, in which the solicy pursued is that protective one advorated in France by the great Colhert, and among on selves by Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Adans, Jeffersen, and their successors, down to Jackson; and least in all of those in which the policy pursued is that advocated by the British school, which sees in cheap labor and cheap raw materials the surest road to wealth and power for the British trader?

Renewing my proposition to cause your answers to these questions to be republished to the except of not less than 300,000 copies, I remain, my dear Sir, with

great respect, your abothent servast, W. C. BRYANT, esq. HENRY C. CAREY. W C. BRYANT, esq. Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1800.

POLITICAL.

-The Herald's Washington correspondent writes

"The fort made to exect Hamilton is considered the last strug-gle of the Democra" to obtain a Speaker.
"Mr. Horace F. Clark's course has made him almost the laugh-ing stock of the House, and it is frequently researched that he ap-pears in the attitude of a man attempting to ride two horses, going supproved that he is influenced thereby in his course. It is also quite as plainly talked that Mr. Vanderbilt holds the House at a dead lock; and some go so far as to express the belief that Mr. Vander-

-The Roman Catbolic organ of this city. The Tablet thus cone uces an excited article upon the outrageous wrong done in Georgia to the Irishman, Jas Cranga'e: the freedom of circulation for every free citizen, by the destruction of the habeas corpus, by the substitution of mob and lynch law for that of the Courts of Justice, by the contemning of constitutional rights and the discrepted of constitutional guarantees, then we say again the Union is not worth saving, and we, for one, would not let d a hand to save it."

-The Alberry Argus and Atlas thus some up a long review of THE TRIBUNE, s article upon the Presidential

'If the Democrats are to start with 127 votes, they need only New-York to win. Illinois, New-Jersey and Indians are far from lost. We may carry Wiscansin, Minnesota, and Iowa, under favorable circumstances. But under any circumstances, New-York will be the battle ground. If Seward is nominated, the erons, if not fetal to our adversaries."

-The New-York Journal of Commerce has a frankness in speaking of third parties, that most greatly discompose the patriotic Brookses. Yesterday it said:

three defunct parties, and such accessions as it can gain from the Democratic and Republican parties with the expectation that it will overside both the last mentioned parties, and elect its candiwill overlide both the last mentioned parties, and called it will date at the Presidential Election next November, is, we think, entirely chimerical. It will, however, if energetically conducted command a non-ber of votes—pe haps as many as Fillmore did in 1816; and we trust with the same result, etc., to elect the Desocratic conscidates. A great many who have hitherto acted with the Republicans, will be glad of any decent opportunity to escape from the "whward position in which they find themselves, and so ively strengthen the Democrats, and enable them to carry a number of the Northern States, where at present they are in a numerity, or rather scere, at the last State elections."

-The Southern Confederacy, published at Atlanta Ga., has a lead-r upon the approaching Presidents election, in which after conceding to Mr. S:ward bonesty of purpose and the bignest order of talent, t closes with the following appeal to both North and

Let the Norm stend up to her great to present the sectional Convention at Chicago, and nominate Wan. H. Seward for the Presidency. Let your great statesman be brought for b. satesman true and tried let him be every inch a Southern met Let the trumpet sound the charge; let 'the Constitution' be ou

-In the Kansas House, the political parties stand thus: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 11. In the Council are 8 Republicans, and 5 Democrats

-The expulsion of the Hon. Joel M. Johnson, a Member of the New-Jersey Assembly from Bergen County, has been effected. A more wanton and flagitious abuse of the power of the majority is not recorded on the journals of any Legislature in the Union. What the proscriptive members of the last Legislature failed to do has at last been accomplished. Were not Mr. Johnson held envire y innocent of the charge attempted to be astened on him, the press of New-Jersey would not have so miversally expressed its abhorronce of this attack on the rights of the people of Bergen County.

-One of the most prominent South Americans in Congress says that the Democratic party will continue to exist just so long as men are born in a state of nameal ennity against God-that it is cosval with ginal sin, and will break up when then Millenium

-The late Democratic State Convention of Illinois relected the following delegates to the Charleston Con-

vention:

Wm. Jackson of McFenry County, J. B. Piatt of Jo Daviese
County, J. B. Tunner of Cook, A. J. Harrington of Kane, A.
Withers of McLesh, R. E. Goodell of Will. S. Spettiman of
Taze well, R. W. Helloway of Warren, W. H. Rolston of Hancock, A. S. Brooks of Adams, W. E. Thompson of Shelbay, M.
McConner of Morgan, A. Shaw of Lawrence, U. F. Linder of
Coles, S. S. Buckmuster of Madison, Z. C. Cassy of Jederson,
W. J. Allen of Williamson, W. H. Green of Massac, Senatorial
delegates—S. S. Marshail, W. A. Richardson, C. B. Hicklin, and
T. L. Lickey. delegates C. C. T. L. Lickey.

PERSONAL.

-Baron Rothschild is said to have purchased from the Government the railroad from St. Petersburg to Morcow, for something hite \$64,000,000, which, if true, will exert a very great influence on Russian finances, and relieve the now depressed commerce and industry of the country.

-The Cooperatoren Democrat states that a monnment to Cooper is to be erected in that town at a cost of \$3,200. It will be located in the beautiful Lake Wood Cemetery, between Lake Otsego and Mount Vision and Prospect Rock, and near the spot of the

-Buckle, the author of the History of Civilization in England, has been sued for publishing blasphemous or auti-religious libel. His reference to Christianity in that work has been so construed.

-The late Judge Blackford of the Court of Claims, eccording to The Indiana Sentine, leaves no family and was incumbered with property to the value of quarter of million of dollars. He is said to have often remarked that he did not know how to spend money.

-M. de Lamartine contradicts the report so extensively circulated that he intended to give public lectures for the benefit of his numerous creditors. His whole time is occupied in preparing for the press his Entretiens litéraires.

-A subscription to relieve the pecuniary embarrassment of the Pope has been commenced in this country, and two devoted Catholics of Bultimore, Md., have given \$350 to the object.

-It seems to be generally considered that Prof. Felon will be nom nated as President of Harvard University, although the name of Geo. B. Emerson, L L D., has been used of late in connection with the

-It is stated that Pack, the defaulting State Treasurer, estimates the amount of State funds involved in hiburiness operations at no more than \$40,000 or \$50,000, and the checks and drafts given by him, for which his bondsmen are not liable, at about the same amount.

-A company has been formed in Washington for manufacturing wine, with a capital of \$100,000. The Hon, Amos Kendall is the principal stockholder. The company contemplates using the wild grape.

-In Executive Session, on Wednesday morning, the onematic n of William Barnes, esq., as Superintendent f the Insurance Department, was confirmed. -Lord Palmerston, in his 76th year, as lively and versat le as Rover, in the old comedy, recently deliv-ered a lecture at Romney, very valuable for its practical

truth, on the mode of building cottages, and how to re-

has made in our day; he threw out valuable sugge tions on the subject of practical farming, and showed that the stingy bushendmen was a bad political economist who gave unremunerative wages to his laborers. In short, his Lordsbip was overflowing with practical wiscom, the fruit of long experience and observation.

-The people of Obertin, Ohio, propose to erect a onument to Copeland and Green, the negroes who were bung at Charlestown, Va., and Lewis Leary, who fell in the fight at Harper's Ferry, ail of whom had been students at Oberlin.

- The London Observer hists that a great breach of promise ease is on the tapie between the daughter of a solicitor and a nonle Earl. On the same authority it is stated that a tragedy equally horrable, though more Erglish in its details than Madame Lemoiac's (the barning of an infant to death), is likely to be brought before the public.

-We regret to learn that Mr. Rembrandt Peale, the well-known artist, is lying dangerously ill at Stoningten, Conn. He will be 82 years of age on the 224 of

HOW JOHN COCHRANE GOT INTO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

SIR: You will recollect that while the question was pending before the Cincinnati Convention in 1856 as to whether the Sotis or Hards of New-York should be acmitted, the Hords were very hard against the Softs on account of their former Free-Soil proclivities; ia sisted that they were a slippery, unreliable crew, and that no confidence could or should be reposed in their fidelity to the slave interest. At this critical juncture a Southern delegate came to the rescue. He pledged himself for the future good conduct and constancy of Messis. Seymour, Hill, and Cochrane, now M. C. from

your city.

The arguments which this Southern gentleman is supposed to have used upon that occasion have been put into immortal verse by a poet who lives somewhere in the Northern wilderness on the "John Brown

AAMr. Cochrane has lately undertaken to be facetious AAMI. Coordere masis ery undertaken to be modified on the subject of his apostacy from Free-Sollism, in a steech is the House, and to give his reasons thereupon, I thought I would send you the arguments of the Southern gentleman in favor of receiving Mr. Cochrone into full commenters. The poetry is execrable, but the logic is executent; I think, conclusive:

ha to Cochrane, that renegate from Freedom's cause, had he not prov's himself regardless of all laws fly which men their political consistency and honor do pre-serve! And therefore, under Slavery's black banner only could be

'Tie a true maxim, that "a reform'd rake does the best hus band make."
And that " deserters don't go back to the army they did for-That "a Traitor can only find refuge in the camp to which he fied."

That "there, and there alone, can be find safety for his neck or head."

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES RE-ENTERING THE ARGEN-TINE CONFEDERATION.

We have received, by the bark Sarah A. Nickels, Montevideo papers of the 15th November. Peace has been concluded, and the treaty ratified, between Buenoe

Ayres and the Argentine Confederacy.

The text of the treaty is published in La Republica of Montevideo of Nov. 15. The most important points

ARTICLE 1. Buenos Ayres acknowledges herself an

ARTICLE I. Buenos Ayres acknowledges herself an integral part of the Argentine Confederation, and verifies her incorporation therein by taking the solemn cath of the National Constitation.

Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 provide for the meeting of a C niventient of examine the Constitution and provide for various political wants of Baenos Ayres. The reforms sought by this provisional Convention will be referred to the Government of the Argentine Confederation.

ART. 6 While affairs in regard to these reforms are nudecided, Buenos Ayres shall maintain diplomatic relations with no power whatever.

Article 10 provides that all the previous difficulties between Buenos Ayres and the Confederation shall be efficially is regotten, and no inhabitant of Buenos Ayres shall suffer conficcation, or be at all molecued for his past political epinions and actions. This is equivalent to a general anness.

Article 12 provides that the people of Buenos Ayres

a general annesty.

Article 12 provides that the people of Buenos Ayres

Article 12 provides that the people of Buenos Ayres stall at once proceed to the election of their representatives to the General Government.

Anticle 13 provides for the reappointment of all the officers of the Buenos Ayres army to the offices they held before the proxince left the Confederat on.

The remaining articles (there are sixteen in all) are devoted to diplomatic relations with Paraguay.

Toe treaty was signed at San José de Flores on the 16th of November.

A grand Te Deum was sung at Buenos Ayres in honor of the event, and the happy consummation of peace.

Gen. Urquiza has addressed to the people of Buenos

Avies a manifesto congratulating them upon the close of host-lities, and urging the people of the Argentine Confederation to remain firm and united. He asks the people of Buenes Ayres to respect his authority, and assures them of his regard for their true interests. He exhorts them to remain in the Confeder-

interests. ory, and salutes them as brethren. On the 11th of November the Chamber of Repre

sentatives authorized the Executive power to ratify the peace concluded on the 16th between the State of Bue-nos Ayres and the President of the Argentine Con-federation.

A seam vessel was dispatched from Buenos Ayres to notify the contending flects of the conclusion of peace, and the con-equent cessation of hostilities.

THE NEW FRENCH DISINFECTING POWDER.-We have already called attention to the fact that a very cheap disinfecting powder is now in use in France; and it only a tenth part that is said of it is true, no time should be lost in getting it into universal use here. It -hould be tested by the Board of Health, and if it is what the French physicians say it is, a perfect deodorizer of sunks and other foul-amelling places, and also of all wounds, or sick-ning odors of the hospital, it should be abundantly provided by the city for all public instiutions; and an ordinance should make its use obligatory upon the premises of a great many private establishments: particularly in some of the over-crowded tenant bouses; not only in Summer, but in such weather as the present, which is not cold enough to kill all the foul mells that offend the nose of one unaccustomed to

en, James
madit Wilbam
ale, Alden J.
arrington Richard M.
inelat, Henry H.
itiggins, A. F.
fepper, John S.
farberger, John S.
flaws, George T.
Hedden, Robert M.
Fedhuan, Zacharish N.
Howland, Henry E.
Hinchman, ticorge W.
Hule, James W.
herrick, Hugh M.
Hodinan, Edward
Hedwan, J. Smith
Hyatt, Ethingham T.
htmwood, Thomas,
Hothman, Augustun,
Hothman, Augustun, powder we give its composition. To 100 parts of pow-dered gypenm (plaster of Paris) add one to three paris of coal ter (from the gas works), and thoroughly mix the tar and plaster in a mortar or hand mill, or by any other means convenient, and it is ready for use in pow-

in twenty gallons of water, and from one to two pints each day of this water, it is stated, will completely deodorize all the fecal matters of a small family. A mere morsel of the powder will render a pint of fetid water fit for use. A sprinkling of the powder or solution deodorizes a stable or pile of decaying vegetable

Such are the statements published of this cheap disinfector. The truth of its value is certainly worth inquiring after by practical experiments.

The University of Berlin has 1,475 matriculated students-327 in Theology, 423 in Law, 313 in Medicine, and 412 in Philosophy. Add 959 students who attend lectures, but are not matriculated, and it gives a total of 2,434.

form untidy people by making their homes comfortable; suggested as a cheap and effice he indulged in a flying discertation on short hand, and workshops where steam is used.

NEW-YORK NOTARIES PUBLIC.

As it is said that gentlemen are exercising the functions of Notaries Public in the City of New-York who are not entitled to that privilege, the following complete list of those authorized to act is published, to guard the public against fraud:

1860 Lyman, tieorge D..... 1861 Leuder, C. F. Edward 1861 Lowry, Grosvenor P...

1860 Me. onough, Francis J.
1850 MacAnn, Chemitian.
1850 MacSay, Moses B.
1850 MacSay, Moses B.
1850 Mody, Horace J.
1850 Mitchell, Clarence G.
1850 Mitchell, Clarence G.
1850 Mitchell, Clarence G.
1850 Mitchell, Clarence G.
1850 Munford, William S.
1850 Munford, William S.
1850 More, Mitchell, Clarence G.
1850 Morris Manuford, Manufo

Bohon, James C...... Ender, William H.... Bradford, Andrew Gray. Brown, Charles H.... arie, William. wles, Edward E..... shing, Thomas..... shusa, Archibald F.

hanning, Roscoe F., omnings, Humphrey aldwell, Wallace L., lark. Edw lark Edward F
amerden, Henry, ir
tunnings, James R.
rosby, Darlus G
amphell Malcolm
hace, Edward
amphell, Irving S
arres, Edwin O
arres, Edwin O
arres, Edwin O

usi men, Alonso R opstant, William S hambers, John H... ondit, John A... recks, Sylvester... hapman, W.s. F. T. arker, George W

Dutton, Van Buren... Drake, Albert A..... Dean, James J..... Dittenhoefer, Abram J

Geissenhainer, F. Goakir, Edwin L. Graff, William T..

ray, John F.,

Hah, Elia F. Henderberg, David T Hascall, Wm. S.....

Harrisch, James
Hof, Jacobs
Hall, Francis A
Halkett, John K
Irving, Leslie
Irving, Leslie
Irving, Leslie
Irving, Agam
Irvinad, John S
Johnson, Henry W
Jaque David R
Jeremiah, Thomas F
Joachanaen, Philip J
Jones, Win D
Javes, Nathaniel jr
Jesenh, Lanness

ties, Dewitt Clisten rden, Philip. spp. Frederick itrbeil, Charles H...

ie, James.

ii y, Nathaniel C.,

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Sherman W.

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1861 Segrist, Nicholas
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1861 Stephenson, Wm. W.
1860 Squires, Theodore M.
1860 Stechenburgh, John A.
1860 Stewart, Thomas E.
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1860 Smith Thomas E.
1860 Serias, Daniel.
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1860 Semiler, John A.
1861 Sewell, Robert.

1801 Stearns, James S.
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1861 Smalley, Wm A.
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1860 Stearns, James S.
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1861 Standbury, Win, H.
1861 Shiffen, Amold M.
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1890 Sherman, Benjamin M.
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1890 Inwrasend, Wm. B., jr.
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1890 Inwrasend, Wm. B., jr.
1890 Timpson, Wm. A.
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1863 Van Hook, William.
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1860 Val, Moses M.
1861 Van Wilnda, Aaron B.

800 Vail, Moses M.
801 Van Wilhda, Aaron B.
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8030 Vernen, P. Harwood
1800 Vernen, P. Harwood
1800 Van Winkle, Isaac.
1801 Waldington, W. D.
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1803 Walde, Jacob.
1804 Walde, Fedwin M.
1805 Walde, Edwin M.
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1860 Wegner, Arnold H. 1860 White, John H. 1860 Washburn, John H. 1860 Whitmore, John H. 1860 York, Joseph S. 1860 Záte, Francis H.

erington, Henry. Feilows, Kichard Coresman, Charles M

Forman, Win Heavy Fourseth, John Augus, Fourseth, John Augus, Forwier, William W., Farrington, John R., Gallattn, Albert., Greane, David H., Geissenheimer, P. W., Gookie, Ldwin L.

breathe salphurated hydrogen gas. To enable any one to prepare this new disinfecting

Two pounds of the powder are sufficient to dissolve

LEECH-CULTURE .- Mdile. de Ruffieux has made an experiment in the artificial propagation of leaches on 20 scres of marsh in the department of l'Ain, which has been remarkably successful. The crop of 1858 numbers millions But in order to succeed, the young leaches have to be fed on live horses. The horse is hardly driven in before the water all about him is black with leeches. They cover his legs in an instant, and tothing can shake him off until they are gorged.

STEAM AS A FIRE ANNIHILATOR. -Steam has been

used to extinguish fires in workshops in several instances lately in France. A flexible steampipe is suggested as a cheap and efficacious precaution in

A REPLY TO THE REV. THEODORE

PARKER.

SIR: I notice in your SEMI-WEEKLY of the 27th plt. a letter from Theodore Purker, written from Rome to a friend in Boston, in which that reverend gentle makes use of some expressions which I trink evince a spirit not in accordance with the principles of love and harity taught by our Divine Master, whose servant Mr. Parker chains to be. The reverend gentleman is evidently unacquainted with the institutions of the South, and the relation that master and slave sustain to

South, and the relation that master and slave sustain to each other, or he could not entertain such printiples as are expressed in the letter referred to; and even if such were his private opinion, he would not thus publicly express it, i. e., by inserting it in one of the most extensively circulated papers in America.

He says: "1. A man held against his will as a slave "has a natural right to kill every one who seeks to "prevent his exjoyment of liberty." "4. Is may be "a natural duty for the freeman to help the staves to "the enjoy ment of their liberty, and, as means to that "end, to and them in killing all such as oppose their natural freedom."

Now, I think if the author of the above quotations was acquainted with the men al and moral conditions

was acquainted with the men at and moral condition of the American slare, and the peculiar position of the slaveholder, he would see the evil and danger he is bringing upon a large class of innocent, peaceful, and law abiding cliners, by publishing such sentencets as are contained in the above extraces taken from the letter referred to. The American slave, in his present mestol and moral condition, is much better off physically than he would be were his free-don granted into doing—for he has no habits of industry or decounty, consequently is wholly unqualified to ensey that livery which to an enlightened citizen of the United States is a boon of inestimable value; and I believe were freed in 10 be proclaimed to belay to the low millions of slaves in the South it would be a carse rather than a blessing. And, could the negro realize the projudies that exists in the North against color, the world bave inte desire to encounter the rigors of a Northern elimate and subject himself to the oppression and contempt nearly suffered by people of color in the Now-England States. Almost every slave owner has slaves which he inherited, and there are strong ties that bind master and servant together; and the master, knowing that it is for the physical well-bein of the servant to keep him under his supervision and control, would, if for the other reason, consider any interference on the part of Northern men as an infringement upon his donestic slains, and wond feel bound to use such means as might be necessary to reped any such infringement in consider American Slavery a local inestitution, peculiar to the South, and think the South fally councetent to manage her own local affaire; and I do not wonder that Southern citizes teel outraged and insulted into his mid that the has a right to ent his matter's throat to obtain that freedom which his missed in the fact of the council and heart of the care and insulted in the his mid that he has a right to counce the to make the promised for the council and to the laws of the promised of

born south of Masen and Dixon's line, and have con-formed to the customs of their native land, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 6, 1860.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET GROUNDS NOT TO BE SOLD.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1860.

ALEANY, Jan. 11, 1960.

This morning the State Engineer and Surveyor was about making out the advertisement for the sais of the West Washington Market grounds, under the programme recommended by a Committee of the late Beard of Commissioners of the Land-Office. The Secretary of State, the Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones, received the following dispatch on the subject from Judge Bronson, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York:

Bronson, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York:

Owner of the Corporation Counsel.

New York, Jan. 5, 1800.

Dear Sir: I have this moment seen a note in an afternoon paper by lelegraph from Albany, asying, a report by Meases. Richmond, Tucker, and Littlejoim had this day been filed in your office, valuing the West Washington Market property at \$250.00, and recommending a set of that price. The appraisers are said to be a Committee, but when appointed and by whom is not stated. I have only time to express the belief that there has been a great from due to the Committee) against the state of the city, or both, in relation to that property, on I am taking measures for the investigation of the subject. The property is said to be worth a million of dollars, and the persons engaged in the appealation have obtained awards for the rosts and profits for five or six years for over \$600.00. I hope and trust nothing will be done until you hear further from the city anthorities on the subject.

GRENNE C. BRONSON.

Hen. D. E. Florin Jones, Secretary of state, Albany.

A severing of the Commissioners was held this more-

A meeting of the Commissioners was held this morning, at 10 o'clock, at which the above letter was read, when the Secretary of State offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved. That, at the request of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, all further proceedings in the matter of the sale of the West Washington Market property be stayed until the faither action of this Board.

The present lease of those grounds, held by Messra. Tuylor & Company, expires on the ist of April. Those gentlemen have been lesses under the State for the last two years, at the rate of five thousand dollars

a sear.

SALTED WATER FOR SHEEP .- One hundred sheep were lately receiving regularly, in three folderings, -187 pounds of hay and 175 pounds of cut straw per day. This has been replaced by 110 pounds of hay and same

of cut straw, the sheep being watered over night with 33 galions of water, in which 12 pounds of sea salt is disolved. In spite of the reduction of food, the sheep, even those which are with lamb, are kept in as good condition as before.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.	
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North New-York Aspinwall	
Fortland Liverpool Jan	ñ
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Bremen	
Joan Beil New-Yeta Glasgow Jan	
The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every M.	ä
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